

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

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[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED BY J. F. FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN N. NORVELL.

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Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Fixing the compensation of Indian agents and Factors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, Indian agents and factors shall receive the following salaries per annum, in lieu of the present compensation, to wit:

The agent to the Creek nation, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The agent to the Choctaws, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The agent to the Chickasaws, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent in the Illinois territory, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent at Prairie du Chien one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent at Natchitoches, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent at Chicago, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent at Green Bay, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The agent at Mackinac, one thousand four hundred dollars.

The agent at Vincennes, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent at Fort Wayne and Piqua, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent to the Lakes, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent in the Missouri territory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

All sub-agents five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all factors shall receive one thousand three hundred dollars, and assistant factors seven hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sums hereby allowed to Indian agents and factors, shall be in full compensation for their services; and that all rations, or other allowances, made to them, shall be deducted from the sums hereby allowed.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Madame Poidevin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to pay to Madame Poidevin the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy nine cents, the same being the amount of her claim against the consulate at L'Orient.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford of Philadelphia, and Charles Wigram, of Baltimore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid, to the houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars sixty eight cents, and to Charles Wigram, of Baltimore, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty six cents; the said several sums of money having been paid by the persons above named, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the importation, into the United States, of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To continue in force, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the fourth paragraph of the first section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, continue to operate in the same manner,

and to have the same effect, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, that the abovementioned fourth paragraph now has, and will continue to have, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, divided into two districts, in manner following, to wit: The counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington, Alleghany, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, McKean, Potter, Jefferson, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Erie, and Warren, shall comprise one district to be called the WESTERN DISTRICT; and the residue of the said state shall comprise another district, to be called the EASTERN DISTRICT; and the terms of the district court for the said Eastern District, shall be held in the city of Philadelphia, at the several times they are now directed to be held in said district of Pennsylvania; and the terms of the circuit court for the western district shall commence and be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Mondays of the months of June and December, in each and every year, and be continued and adjourned, from time to time, as the court may deem expedient for the despatch of the business thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Richard Peters, now judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, shall be, and he is hereby, assigned as the judge to hold the courts in the Eastern district, and to do all things appertaining to the office of a district judge, under the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a district judge for the said western district of Pennsylvania, which judge, when appointed, shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of the Judge of the Eastern district of said state, and he shall also do and perform all such duties as are enjoined on, or in any wise appertaining to, a district judge of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the United States shall be held, for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, at the city of Philadelphia, at the times, and in the manner, now directed by law to be held for the district of Pennsylvania; and the district court for the said western district, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court, shall, within the limits of said western district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as the circuit court; and writs of error shall lie for decision therein to the circuit court in the said Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as from other district courts to their respective circuit courts.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, be, and he is authorized to appoint one person, as district attorney, and one person as marshal for the said western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively annexed to the said offices in the eastern district. And the district attorney and the marshal for the district of Pennsylvania shall, respectively, be district attorney and marshal for said Eastern district.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of a civil nature, except in cases of appeals and writs of error, commenced or pending in the district or circuit court of said district of Pennsylvania, in which no verdict shall have been passed, or plea to the merits, shall have been decided, and which, by law, should have been had or commenced in said district court of said western district, if the same had been had, or commenced before the passage thereof, and where the parties to the same shall not otherwise agree, shall be, and hereby are, continued over to the district court of the Western district established by this act, and shall there be proceeded in with like effect, and in the same manner, as if originally had or commenced therein. And the said district and circuit courts of said Eastern district shall possess and exercise all necessary powers for the removal of all papers and files relating to such actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, to the said district court of said western district, so continued over as aforesaid. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any bond or recognisance made or entered into in any of the actions or suits hereby directed to be removed; but the same shall continue of as much validity as though this act had not passed.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For the payment of balances due several states on an adjustment of their accounts, for expenses incurred by calling out the militia, during the late war, six hundred thousand dollars.

Towards erecting barracks at Baton Rouge, forty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, eighty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of holding Indian treaties in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the Indian department, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For additional pay to the militia, fifty thousand dollars.

For expense of mounted volunteers, ninety thousand dollars.

For pensions for one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, in addition to the sum already appropriated for that purpose, fifty thousand dollars.

For pensions to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, under the act of the 18th of March last, three hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for clerk hire, in the office of the Department of War, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, eight hundred dollars.

For rent of offices for the above department for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For office rent for the department for one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Concerning tonnage and discriminating duties, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby repealed, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished the discriminating duties between her own vessels and the vessels of the United States arriving in the ports or places aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States as imposes a discriminating duty between goods imported into the United States, in foreign vessels and in vessels to the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same respects the produce or manufactures of the territories in Europe, of the King of the Netherlands, or such produce and manufactures as can only be or exist usually are, first shipped from a port or place in the Kingdom aforesaid, the same being imported in vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished its discriminating duties between goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in vessels of the United States and vessels belonging to the nation aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To alter and amend an act, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judicial power of the judges of the Alabama territory, appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, under the authority of the government of the United States, shall extend as well to any other county or counties which have been, or may be found [formed] within the limits of said territory, as to those which are specially mentioned and named in the act, entitled "An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. And that in such county or counties, superior courts shall be held by said judges in the like manner, and with the like powers and jurisdiction, as the superior courts are now directed by law to be held in the counties specially mentioned as aforesaid, in the act aforesaid. And the powers of the general court of the said territory shall extend to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction—And their judgments or decrees in such cases shall be subject to appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, in like manner, and upon the like terms, as appeals in similar cases are allowed and prosecuted from the judgments or decrees of the circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the legislature of the said territory shall have power to appoint, change, and regulate the times and places of holding the superior courts in each of the counties of said territory; and also to prescribe the number of terms to be held in each county: Provided, they do not exceed two annually.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said act, approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as provides "that no judge shall sit more than twice in succession in the same court," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the said territory, judges, members of the legislative council, members of the house of representatives, justices of the peace, and all other officers, civil and military, who may not have taken an oath of office, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; which oath or affirmation shall be taken before the governor of the said territory, or such person as he shall appoint and direct.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To adjust the claims to lots in the town of Vincennes, and for the sale of the land appropriated as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the said town.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustees of the town of Vincennes shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, to examine and adjust all claims to lots in the town of Vincennes; and if, upon an accurate survey, it shall be found that there are lots within the precincts of the town to which no individual claims can be substantiated, the same are hereby granted to the inhabitants thereof, to be sold by the trustees, and the money arising from the sale to be applied to such public purposes as may be agreed upon by a majority of the citizens. And the said trustees are hereby empowered, in all cases, when they shall confirm claims to lots, to give deeds to the claimants for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the trustees of the town of Vincennes shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, to dispose of a tract of land containing about five thousand four hundred acres, which by the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers of Vincennes and the Illinois county, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions, passed on the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, was appropriated as a common, to the use of the inhabitants of the said town, the said tract shall be divided into lots, as the trustees shall direct, of not more than fifty, nor less than the quantity of five acres, and shall be sold in the manner and on the terms, which may by them be deemed most expedient and advantageous. They shall also have power to convey, by complete title, the lots sold to the purchasers; and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, shall be applied, under the direction of the said trustees, to the draining of a pond in the vicinity of the town; and the residue of the money arising from the said sales, if any there be, shall be paid over to the trustees of the Vincennes University, and shall, by them, be applied to the benefit of the said university.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees, when they shall have performed the duties assigned to them under this act, shall make a report thereof to Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Columbian Institute, for the promotion of Arts and Sciences.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Edward Cutbush, Andrew Flint, Thomas Law, Joseph Anderson, Robert Brent, Overton Carr, Nathaniel Cutting, Elias B. Caldwell, John Law, Roger C. Weightman, William Thornton, Josiah Meigs, James H. Blake, Samuel H. Smith, and others, composing the association in the District of Columbia, denominated the Columbian Institute, for the promotion of Arts and Sciences, and their successors, duly elected, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, be, and they are hereby, constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Columbian Institute, for the promotion of Arts and Sciences.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said singular the goods, chattels and effects, heretofore given, granted or devised to the said Columbian Institute, for the promotion of Arts and Sciences, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof; or that may have been purchased for, or on account of, the same, be, and the said goods, chattels and effects are hereby vested in, and confirmed to the said corporation hereby created; and the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any goods, chattels or effects, of any kind or nature whatsoever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted or bequeathed unto the said corporation, by any person, or persons, bodies politic, capable of making such gift or bequest: Provided always, That such money, goods, chattels or effects, be laid out, or disposed of, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, according to the intention of the donors.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, hereby created, shall have full power and authority to fill all vacancies which may happen in their number, to make, ordain, establish and execute such by-laws and ordinances, as may be deemed a salutary to the institution, and the same to alter, amend and abrogate, at pleasure; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at will; to appoint such officers as may be required for the management of the concerns of the said corporation, and to assign their duties, and generally to provide for the transaction of all business appertaining to the corporation: Provided, That no by-law, rule or ordinance of the said corporation, shall be made repugnant to the laws of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation may procure, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable building for the sittings of the said institution, and for the preservation and safe keeping of a library and museum; and, also, a tract or parcel of land, for a botanic garden, not exceeding five acres: Provided, That the amount of real and personal property to be held by the said corporation, shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the members of the said corporation, at such time and place as the proper officers of the said corporation may appoint, of which due notice shall be given, in one or more of the newspapers published in the District of Columbia; at which time and place the officers of the said corporation shall be chosen, by ballot, the officers of the institution, to serve for one year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected, and consent to serve in their places.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall not be engaged in any banking or commercial operations; and the continuance of this charter shall be limited to twenty years, from and after the passage of this act, unless sooner revoked by Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 27th, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled, "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfiled and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 13, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

May 15—20L.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called Louisiana stock, that one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such Loan Office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may then stand.

Information is further given, That the interest due at the time of redemption, on such part of said stock, as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in London and Amsterdam; and that the interest on such part of said stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices as before mentioned.—And it is also hereby made known, That the interest on the moiety or half of said Louisiana stock intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

May 15—20L.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1815, entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an act passed the 3d of March, 1805, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April, 1803, entitled "An Act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, a part of the said lands have been surveyed—

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The sales shall thus be open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 24—25L.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled

"An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and the sale of

POETRY.

The following beautiful APOSTROPHES TO THE OCEAN, are extracted from Lord Byron's 4th Canto of CHILDE HAROLD, lately published.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore;—upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, untold, undecor'd and unknown.

His steps are not upon thy paths—thy fields
Are not a spoil for him—thou dost arise
And shake him from thee; the vile strength he
wields

For earth's destruction, thou dost all despise,
Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies,
And send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray
And howling to his Gaea, where haply lies
His petty home in some nook and bay,
And dashed him again to earth;—there let him
lay.

The armaments which thunderstrike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,
And monarchs tremble in their capitals,
The oak-leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creators the vain title take
Of lords of these, and arbiters of war;
These are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake,
They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Like the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar.

Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee,
—
Asyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters wasted them while they were free,
And many a tyrant since; their shores obey
The stranger, slave, or savage; their decay
Has dried up realms to deserts—nor doth thou
Unchangeable, save to thy wild waves' play—
Time writes on thee, as thou dost on the clay—
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's
form
Glasses itself in tempests: in all time,
Calm or convulsed, in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
Dark heaving—boundless, endless and sublime—
The image of Eternity—the throne
Of the Invisible; even from out thy slime
The monsters of the deep are made; each zone
Obeyes thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless,
alone

And I have loved thee, Ocean! and my joy
Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
Borne, like thy bubbles, onward: from a boy
I wanton'd with thy bubbles—thy desire
Was a delight; and it's the freshening sea
Made them a terror—'twas a pleasing fear,
For I was as it were a child for thee,
And trusted to thy billows far and near,
And laid my hand upon thy mane—as I do here.

JOURNEY OVER THE ANDES.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.
I send you, for publication, a rough sketch of the first journey performed by a citizen of the United States across the South American continent. Every thing relative to that portion of the globe is highly interesting to the people of the United States; and it is to be regretted that the information we possess is neither so extensive or accurate as it ought to be. Of the resources of the new government, the political condition of the people, we have a great many conjectures, and assertions, and hopes, and expectations, and predictions, and prophecies, but there is a lamentable deficiency of facts. On the return of the Commissioners it was anticipated that we should, upon all interesting points, be enlightened; in this expectation we have been as yet disappointed, and the public is as ignorant of the frame of the new government, the extent of its authority over the people, and the guards which are placed around the rights of the inhabitants, as we were when the Congress sailed from the United States. We see a great many speculations about the opinions of the Commissioners, but we should prefer a detailed statement of facts and observations, to the judgment of Socrates himself.

The writer of this sketch of a journey from Buenos Ayres to Santiago, has it in his power to furnish the public with much valuable information. Residing many years on the northern continent, respected, trusted, and beloved, by the most distinguished persons in that part of our hemisphere—fitted by education for the performance of such a task, it is in his power to furnish the most ample materials to enable the public to form a correct estimate of our southern brethren. One of the strongest motives for the publication of this narrative is the hope of recalling his attention to the performance of this duty, which he owes to his own reputation, and to the honor and interest of his country.

SKETCH, &c.

Having learnt, in the beginning of November, that the passage over the Cordilleras was practicable, I prepared for my journey across the continent. The dangers and difficulties attendant on this undertaking were represented to be almost insurmountable; and I armed myself at all points to encounter them. Understanding that the roads were tolerably good to the foot of the Cordilleras, I purchased a large Spanish coach, and engaged a driver to accompany me to Mendoza. My conductor informed me that it would be necessary to hire three more drivers. Although I did not understand the necessity of having four postillions to drive one carriage, I consented, and in a few days all was ready. When my equipage was brought to the door, it presented a most uncouth appearance. The body of the carriage was large and unwieldy; the wheels were swathed with strips of raw hide, and thongs twisted from the rim to the nut, so as to form additional spokes. Each horse was harnessed to the carriage by a long leathern thong, leading from the crossbar to the saddle girth, and had a separate rider. These postillions were accompanied with a flowing rouncho, (cloak) a straw hat, and several pairs of drawers hanging below their breeches knees, which they always wear open. Their legs were bare, and their feet covered with sandals made from a fresh hide, through which their toes protruded; to stick into the little wooden triangles that formed their stirrups. With this uncouth equipage, I left Buenos Ayres, accompanied by two servants, and two dragoons, sent by the Junta a few hours before my departure, to serve me as an escort as far as Santiago.

The streets of Buenos Ayres are not generally paved, and in the winter season they become almost impassable. Without stones or wood to construct or mend them, they use bones and the carcasses of animals to fill up the holes; the effect may be easily imagined. The roads that lead through the suburbs of the city are so extremely bad, and the sloughs so

deep, that it is with great difficulty a carriage can be drawn through them, and horses are sometimes stalled and entirely lost in attempting to pass them. Several of my Creole acquaintances accompanied me as far as Luxan, a small town about twelve leagues from Buenos Ayres, and the first of the chain of military posts which extend into Patagonia. There I laid in a supply of bread, a luxury little known among the peasantry of the interior. Animal food is very abundant; but the traveller must carry with him bread, salt, and wine.

After taking leave of my friends, I passed the river of Luxan, on a wooden bridge, and entered on the vast pampas of Buenos Ayres. Nothing can be more desolate and gloomy than the view of the plains, at this season of the year. Not a shrub, not a blade of grass to be seen; all barren and waste; a wild immeasurable spread, which lengthens as you go. The horses and cattle were standing in the pools to refresh themselves; the deer were lying about panting with heat; the ostrich alone was stalking about, devouring insects. The road over the plains is marked by the passage of the carts which bear the products of the interior provinces to the capital. They go in caravans of fifteen and twenty, each drawn by four yoke of oxen, fixed with long traces from yoke to yoke. A long bamboo, ornamented with feathers, is suspended from the roof of the cart, so as to enable the driver, who sits on the top of the load, to reach the farthest oxen; a goad hangs perpendicularly from the bamboo directly over the second yoke of oxen, and with a small goad which he carries in his hand for the yoke next the cart, the driver commands the whole, and will drive very dexterously through the streets. The caravans are accompanied by a drove of cattle to change on the road, and to feed the drivers; each cart carries a large earthen jar, fastened behind, to hold water, and some wood or fuel fixed on the top, which is of hide. They are obliged to be very economical in the use of their wood. I have frequently seen the drivers seated round a fire, made with a little wood and the bones and fat of the animal, part of which was roasting on a spit stuck upright in the earth, cutting off slices of meat as it roasted, and devouring it without bread or salt. They travel principally during the night; and perform the journey from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, a distance of three hundred leagues, in five or six weeks. The freight of a cart to Buenos Ayres is eighty dollars, and something less back to Mendoza. The principal articles brought in this manner from the interior are wines and brandies, dried fruits, horns and tallow, feathers, skins, Peruvian bark, copper and the precious metals. They carry back iron, dry goods, and the herb of Paraguay. This herb was first cultivated by the Jesuits, who found it in general use among the Quaranes Indians. It is a low shrub, somewhat resembling the tea plant. It is still found wild in Paraguay, and is prepared by stripping the leaves and drying them before a fire. They are packed for transportation in soaked hides. There are two sorts; one of which is made from the young leaf, and which is the best; the other from the large leaf, which is coarse, and is called Yerba de Palos. The Jesuits distinguish three sorts—the caacuyo, or stick here; the caamini, and the caaquazu. Mini, in the Quaranes language, means small, and quazu great. The consumption of this herb, in the drink called matti, which is made of it, is very great all over South America, but especially in Chili and Peru, where it is used by all classes. The post-houses are situated at convenient distances, seldom more than eight leagues apart; and when the post is long, they drive along with the traveller two or three sets of horses, in order to change on the road. The post-houses are small farm houses, with a circular enclosure for the horses, and a separate hut for the accommodation of travellers. This consists of one room of about 12 feet square, furnished with two bedssteads, made by sticking four posts into the earthen floor, and stretching a hide over them; a table and two chairs of hide; the door is a wooden frame with a hide nailed on it, and the white-washed walls are ornamented with the names of travellers, written with charcoal. They furnish at these houses a very comfortable repast of roasted meat, which is always served first, potatoes, and broth, which is brought in last of all.

The post-houses abound with an insect called the Benchuca, very little larger than a bed bug, but much more troublesome; they are perfectly black, and leave spots on the bed clothes as black as ink, and which cannot be washed out. The dread of this insect and the dirty appearance of the bed rooms, induce me always to resign them to my servants, and to pass the night in my carriage.

The horses had been driven into the Coral or circular enclosure before night, which enabled us to set off at the dawn of day. At 10 o'clock the heat became so intense, that we were obliged to halt until after the siesta, a word which means the afternoon nap, but is frequently used to signify the heat of the day. We were ferried across the river Torcoron in a flat. It is a navigable stream, which takes its rise in the mountains of Cordova, and flows into the Parana; but the trade of Cordova is conducted by land, either direct to Buenos Ayres, or by Santa Fe. In the afternoon I shot a small antelope with my rifle, and my postillions caught a great many quails in an extraordinary manner.

When they mark a bird, they ride round it, gradually diminishing the circle, and, whirling their long reins over their heads, at first the bird follows the motion with the eye and head, and then crouches, as if afraid to move; on coming within reach, they strike it with the reins, or noose it with a running knot fixed to the end of a cable.

We passed the river Quarto, an inconsiderable stream, and arrived on the sixth day at a small town called Traile Muerto, situated at the western extremity of the plains, one hundred and sixty leagues from Buenos Ayres. During this ride I had been struck with the resemblance between the Pampas of Buenos Ayres and the Steppes in the south of Russia. Both exhibit the same boundless, unbroken expanse, the same fertility of soil in the rainy season, and dry parched appearance of the land during the heat of summer; a total want of trees; the streams few, and of the same brackish nature; the ponds and lakes of both encrusted with salt, which effloresces in each in the same manner, on the surface of the earth, giving it at times the appearance of being covered with a hoar frost. The character of the inhabitants is likewise very similar. The Indians of the Pampas (Quaranes) are Nomades, living in temporary huts and tents on the borders of the rivers, and formerly dependent for subsistence on the chase. The increase of cattle has been so great, that these people are now all shepherds, who, when the pastures are exhausted, move with their flocks and herds to spots where it is more abundant. Another feature of resemblance between these plains, which strikes the traveller who has wandered over both, is the swarms of mosquitoes which constantly hover over and torment him. The antelope and the goat are found in both.

The dangers and difficulties with which I had been threatened, vanished as I advanced. No real cause of alarm exists in passing these plains in time of peace. The Indians will sometimes pilfer, and have been known to rob caravans or carts—but they never venture to attack those who are provided with fire arms. The only danger at this period arises from the passage of the troops, and from bands of deserters from the army of Peru. A few leagues from Traile Muerto, the roads diverge; one inclines to the north and leads to Cordova, and the other due west to Mendoza. The mountains of Cordova are seen at a distance, and the country broken and wooded with a low thorn, (acacia mimosa). The roads are here much worn by the carts; the wheels of these machines are ten feet in diameter, and the ruts become so very deep, that we were obliged frequently to hoe down the earth between them in order to pass the carriage.

In four days from Traile Muerto we reached La Punta de San Luis, one of the earliest settlements in the vice-royalty. The town, which is surrounded by a mud wall, is in a lamentable state of decay—but the country around it being well watered by the Desaguadero, is fertile, and tolerably well cultivated in artificial pastures, principally of lucerne. San Luis is a district in the province of Cordova; but is at present governed by a military governor, appointed by the junta of Buenos Ayres. A chain of hills extends from hence to the mountains of Cordova, and terminates abruptly about a league below San Luis. My carriage had been shattered by the bad roads, and I was forced to remain two days to have it repaired. In walking the streets, which diverge from a square, and intersect each other at right angles, I observed the houses to be low, and built of mud or unburnt brick; the enclosures of mud, and the whole appearance of the town extremely gloomy. Still there is no such thing known throughout this country as extreme poverty: every necessary of life is cheap and abundant. Luxuries are very dear; and owing to their distance from market, are not attainable by those who in other countries would be thought large proprietors. I have seen in Pampas the owner of a square league of land, stocked with a thousand head of cattle, five or six hundred horses, and as many sheep, living in a hut, with the bare necessities of life.

After leaving San Luis we entered what the people of the country call a Travesia, an extent of thirty leagues, without a stream, or any surface of the earth. The woods were thicker, and the trees larger, than those on the east of San Luis, although of the same species. The soil was covered with a long coarse grass, and the trees with a hanging moss. I observed some beautiful mosses clinging to the branches of the mimosa. This plant is about four inches in diameter, and is composed of twisted filaments, something of the nature of our hanging moss; but larger and more matted.—From the centre rise two flowers, perfectly white, and in shape and smell resembling the hyacinth. They have been carried to Buenos Ayres, and have been found to flourish equally well on the bars of the windows. It is called by the inhabitants the air plant.

The Travesia abounds with game. I shot an animal resembling the European hare; the fur was of the same color, the form different only by being larger, and the hind legs proportionally longer. It had no tail, but a white band extending from haunch to haunch. The flesh was very white and well flavored. I afterwards saw two tame ones at Mendoza, and was informed that they never drank. I killed likewise some partridges of an uncommon kind. They were nearly as large as the guinea fowl, and resembled that bird in shape. The plumage was more of a cinder color, and the head was ornamented with three slender plumes, and terminated by a small tuft; the flesh was very white and delicate.

We spent the whole day and part of the night in passing this Travesia. In the morning we forded a sluggish stream, called the Desaguadero, the waters of which are muddy and very brackish.—Desaguadero means the outlet of a lake, whether it be a canal or a river. This river is the outlet of the lakes of Guonacache, and forms the boundary line between the district of Mendoza and San Luis. It afterwards unites with the river

Tumugen, and is lost in the lakes and swamps of Bevedero. West from the Desaguadero the country is broken and the roads very bad, until it reaches the borders of the lakes of Guonacache.—From the lakes a day's ride brought me to the borders of the river Mendoza. We found it swollen by the melting of snows in the Cordillera. It was two hundred yards wide, and flowed with the rapidity of a torrent. We determined to pass the night on its banks, and not to ford until 9 o'clock in the morning. From calculating the course of the river, and the stagnation of the stream in the Cordillera, we expected the body of the water would be diminished about that hour. The diminution was sensible, but not as great as we expected. There was no alternative, however, and we prepared to ford, or rather swim this formidable torrent. Two horsemen, with their lasses fixed to the body of the carriage, kept it from being carried down the stream, and my servants, being good swimmers, mounted on the top, to keep it from upsetting. After proceeding a few yards the horses were swept from their footing, the drivers threw themselves off, and clinging to their manes encouraged them with shouts. They were forced down the stream some distance, but arrived, contrary to my expectations, safely on the opposite bank. I followed them on horseback, followed by a number of countrymen, who accompanied me for the pleasure of swimming their horses over. The Mendoza rises in the Cordillera de los Andes, and after passing through the valley of Uco, unites with the river San Juan, and forms the lakes of Guonacache. The river Toguman takes its rise in the same Cordillera, and before it unites with the Desaguadero, traverses the valley of Uco, which is fertile and well settled, and extends fifty leagues south from the town of Mendoza. The banks of the Tumugen are covered with fine pastures, and immense herds of cattle are kept on the estates which it waters.

The caravans and carts in the journey between Mendoza and Buenos Ayres, keep along its banks until its junction with the Desaguadero, in order to profit by the pasture it affords, and to avoid the Travesias. After leaving the Mendoza, we passed through a country highly cultivated in artificial pastures of clover and lucerne. The enclosures are of mud, and are made by ramming mud and chopped straw into moulds eighteen inches wide, four and a half feet high, and four feet long. The mould is moved forward, and the process continued until the enclosure is completed. After being exposed some time to the heat it becomes hard, and is very durable. The country houses are plastered over with this composition, which is even spread on the roofs; and such is the dryness of the atmosphere, that this covering lasts many years. In four hours we reached the town of Mendoza, and entered the principal street, along the bed of a torrent which passes through the town. It is pleasantly situated, on an extensive plain, which stretches along the foot of the Andes, in 32 deg. 56 minutes south latitude. It is the capital of the province formerly called Cuyo.

As usual in all South American towns, the streets cross each other at right angles. The houses have but one floor, but are large, and well constructed. The public edifices are built in a style of architecture superior to any I have seen in South America, where the churches generally are loaded with gildings and ornaments. Those of Mendoza, especially the church attached to the convent of St. Augustine, are simple and grand. Mendoza is indebted for the chaste architecture of the public buildings to two Italian architects, who have resided there for many years. They have likewise laid out a public walk, which is enclosed, and planted with Italian poplars. The population of Mendoza is estimated at 20,000 souls, of which the blacks and mulattoes form one half. It is the depot of trade between Buenos Ayres and Chili. Since the revolution, which has rendered the intercourse more frequent, the inhabitants have procured from Buenos Ayres luxuries which were before unknown to them.—The demand for their produce is great, and those articles which we think necessities, and which, when loaded with the duties, profits and charges of the monopoly in Cadiz, were too expensive for the richest individuals of the interior, are now possessed by the poorest. All they could hope for under the colonial government, was to maintain their families on the bare necessities of life—few exertions were made to go beyond this limit; but now, that luxuries are within their reach, this powerful incentive to industry is visible in the improvements in agriculture and manufactures. The country in the vicinity of Mendoza is cultivated like a garden. The vineyards are very productive, and the produce, wine, brandy and dried raisins, is sent to Buenos Ayres. They raise wheat for the consumption of all the neighboring districts. The soil is fertile, and the artificial pastures, which are cultivated by irrigation, are the most luxuriant I ever saw. It produces all the fruits of Europe in great abundance and perfection. Thunder storms are very frequent, and temper the excessive heats of summer, during which season the thermometer fluctuates between 70 and 90 degrees of Fahrenheit. The storms of thunder and lightning are confined to the eastern side of the Cordilleras, and are never known in this latitude to pass to the west of the Andes. The dews are not heavy, and the inhabitants generally pass the night in their court yards. During the winter months, from May to October, Mendoza enjoys the finest climate in the world; the rains are not frequent, and last but a short time. The atmosphere is clear and dry, and the cold scarcely felt. The inhabitants possess the sprightly amiable manners which

distinguish the Creoles of Spanish America.—They are very hospitable, and in the entertainments which were given me during my short residence among them, displayed in their houses and dress the luxuries and the refinements of Europe; to them a North American was an object of great interest; they were rejoiced to see a countryman, the citizen of an independent nation, and of a free government; they overwhelmed me with questions and caresses; they had been kept in ignorance of the rest of America, and their questions respecting the United States were highly entertaining. The Indians of the tribe of Ruelches bring their coarse manufactures to Mendoza—they consist of rugs and common ponchos. They bring likewise salt from the river Diamanti, which formerly was the boundary between them, and the district of Mendoza. The Diamanti descends from the Cordilleras, and flows in a north easterly direction, and in common with all the rivers in these latitudes east of the Andes, forms, during summer, corrugations of salt on its banks. In the spring all these rivers swell with the melting of the snows, and are perfectly fresh, but during the remainder of the year are brackish, and deposit a great quantity of salt.

I hired a muleteer, who engaged to transport me and my baggage to Santiago, and to furnish the necessary number of mules, for eight dollars each mule. Two mules were loaded with provisions for eight days, the time usually consumed in passing these mountains; and the whole train consisted of ten mules. My servants left town early in the morning, and I followed in the afternoon to avoid the heat of the day. Some of the principal inhabitants of Mendoza accompanied me a few miles from the town, a mark of respect generally shown to a stranger. On leaving them, I proceeded with my guide through a barren tract of country, the soil generally covered with low shrubs. Night soon overtook us, but still the heat continued to be excessive. I felt the air which had passed over the parched plains, south of us, like the blast of a furnace.

After travelling eight leagues, we turned off the road, to a small spring of water, the only one to be found west of Mendoza for twelve leagues. We found the whole cavalcade encamped round a large fire, which proved a useful precaution. The air towards morning became very cold and piercing, and was more sensibly felt after the heat of the day. The mules were loose and feeding about; they are kept together by a Madrina, a mare which they are accustomed to follow, and which has a bell round her neck. The loaded mules in passing the mountains always run loose, and follow the Madrina, which is led by one of the muleteers called the Madrinero. The mule, at perfect liberty, moves more cautiously and securely; one man can conduct ten mules, having only to adjust the loads from time to time, when deranged by striking against the rocks. My field bed was made up near the fire, and I slept until day break. In the morning, after the muleteers had taken their Matti,* the mules were loaded, and we proceeded over the same gloomy, barren country, for four leagues to the valley of Uspallata. Here there is a small stream of water, and mines of gold and silver, which were formerly very productive. Workmen are now employed in restoring the works, by order of the government of Buenos Ayres. At Uspallata there is a custom house, where goods are examined and registered on their entry into the vice-royalty of La Plata. It consists of four log huts; two officers are quartered in them. A similar establishment exists in all the passages of the Cordilleras between Chili and La Plata.

On leaving Uspallata we entered a defile, and passing along a winding road, continued gradually to ascend for five leagues. The heat was condensed in this gorge of the mountains, and was almost insupportable. We dined and passed the siesta under some rocks, which afforded a refreshing shade, and in the afternoon continued our journey. On leaving the defile we found ourselves on a long chain of hills which commanded an extensive view to the east of the whole district of Mendoza. We encamped at the entrance of a second defile. I had shot during the day a guanaco, which yielded us all a sumptuous repast. This animal, which abounds in the plains at the foot of the Andes, and in the mountains of this Cordillera, resembles the camel, except that it is smaller, and no rising on the back. The hind feet are shorter than the fore; so that when pursued it always runs down hill. In the winter it soon fatigues itself in the snow, but in the summer the huntsman finds it difficult to approach it. At that season he pursues the animal to the defiles, which the guanaco reaches by

* The matti, so called from the calabash in which it is always presented, is an infusion of the herb of Paraguay, which is of a bitter pungent taste. This infusion is sweetened, and sometimes a little cinnamon and lemon peel are added. The calabash or matti is placed on a silver stand, and the liquor is soaked through a silver tube, which is furnished at the lower extremity with a bulb pierced full of small holes, so as to prevent any particle of the herb from passing through it. The matti is the luxury of the rich, and the solace of the poor; they drink it as soon as they rise from their beds in the morning, and after the siesta in the afternoon, and frequently regale themselves with it through the day.

The gorges of the mountains, through which large rivers flow, afford passages across the Andes. The most frequented is the one described above, and that formed by the river Maypo, which, following the course of that river, passes through a well settled country cultivated in artificial pastures. The ascent is much shorter than that of the Aconcagua, but is much more steep and abrupt. This road over the Andes is called Portillo, and even during summer is exposed to snow storms. It is necessary to pass the river Mendoza, which is on the road so deep and rapid that many lives are lost in attempting to ford it.

running along the narrow ledges that overhang the precipices; the huntsman, who remains in the valley, sends his dogs above the game. The guanacos go in herds, always keeping the young in front; on perceiving the dogs they rush down into the valley; here the husbandman lies in wait for them, and with his lassos and balls and cord, secures two or three before they break through. They are easily tamed, and are perfectly harmless. When irritated their only defence is to spit out a fetid saliva. During the night the cold was intense, and I gladly sought of my blankets at the dawn of day, to walk forward and warm myself by exercise. After passing the second defile, the mountains become more abrupt and barren. I visited the natural bridge over the Mendoza, here a torrent only twenty feet wide. It is called el Puer to del Inca, and is an excavated rock, about seven feet wide. The inside of the arch is hung with stalactites, and the river flows through it. Not far from this spot I saw a warm mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur.—From hence the ascent becomes more rapid, and the road winds along the course of the Mendoza.

After suffering very much from the heat we encamped under the shelter of the rocks, and lighted our fire with the roots of the prickly shrub, which spread along and near the surface of the earth, and which is the only sign of vegetation at this height. Our mules descended into the valley, and browsed on the moss and scanty herbage on the banks of the river. In the morning we entered the passes called Las Caleras, a narrow path along the edge of a precipice of five hundred feet, at the bottom of which rolls a torrent. The loaded mules scrape one side against the rocks, and the soil on which they tread is a loose gravel which constantly rolls from beneath their feet. A man would find it next to impossible to keep his footing; accidents are very rare, but are faithfully recorded by the muleteers, who entertain the traveller while he is on his dangerous path, with long accounts of unlucky mules missing their footing, and being precipitated into the torrent—how the rest of the drove started and stopped, and how they dreaded that some of them would have attempted to turn, which would have been the certain perdition of them all. Before entering these passages it is necessary to ascertain whether they be entirely free from obstructions, as the consequence of meeting a troop of mules would prove the sacrifice of one party. To turn is impossible, and to pass a mule equally so. The muleteers warn each other by shouting, or send forward one of their party to station himself at the opposite entrance.

The mules frequently derange the equilibrium of their load by striking against the projecting rocks. The muleteer then catches them with the lasso, and covering their eyes with the poncho adjusts the load. The road continued to wind along deep chasms and precipices, and the mountains assumed a wilder and more desolate appearance; the torrents likewise became wider and more rapid.—We passed several casuchas, small stone buildings, erected at convenient distances for the accommodation of the couriers during the winter. They pass with the mail throughout the whole year, between Buenos Ayres and Santiago. The building contains a room fifteen feet square, the entrance is by a door raised above the height of the snow.

The passage of the Cordilleras in the winter is only attempted after the first storms are over, and the ravines filled up with snow. The passenger has his legs and thighs rolled up with sheep skins, and his feet swathed with bandages so as to exclude the snow; armed with a long pole to sound his way, and accompanied by guides carrying charcoal and provisions, he enters on this perilous and fatiguing journey, and must, at all hazards, gain every night a casucha; all who wish to pass at that season, either wait for a courier or join some other passenger, who is well accompanied. After toiling all day on foot, sometimes slipping on the hard frozen snow, and obliged to hew steps to ascend by, and at other times plunging up to the middle in the loose drift, they are obliged to pack themselves into a casucha; seated, for there is seldom room enough to lie down, and in this manner they pass the night, warming themselves by charcoal fires. The passage of the cordilleras in the winter is not so dangerous as that of the Alps; Avalanches are unknown, nor are there any glaciers formed in the Andes.

On the fourth night we slept at the foot of the steep ascent which leads over the crest of the Cordilleras, and set off at the dawn of day in order to pass over before the wind rose. At this height the wind blows with great violence from ten o'clock until evening. In the whole passage of the Cordilleras the traveller suffers from the sudden gusts of wind which are frequent and very violent.—We toiled up this ascent for four hours, passing over the loose stones, which are constantly rolling from the rocks above. Near the summit I observed two birds, of the dark grey color of the rocks, and resembling in shape the dove. They did not attempt to fly when thrown at, and merely moved their heads; the muleteers call them agacha doches (dodgers). They are always seen in pairs and may be approached within a yard before they rise.

The condor was seen hovering over the loftiest heights. This bird, of which exaggerated accounts have been given, has the head and form of the eagle, the plumage of the neck, body, and wings is raven black; a white stripe about four inches wide extends along the tip of the wings, and when the bird is sitting appears to encircle the body; a circular

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The mules frequently derange the equilibrium of their load by striking against the projecting rocks. The muleteer then catches them with the lasso, and covering their eyes with the poncho adjusts the load. The road continued to wind along deep chasms and precipices, and the mountains assumed a wilder and more desolate appearance; the torrents likewise became wider and more rapid.—We passed several casuchas, small stone buildings, erected at convenient distances for the accommodation of the couriers during the winter. They pass with the mail throughout the whole year, between Buenos Ayres and Santiago. The building contains a room fifteen feet square, the entrance is by a door raised above the height of the snow.

The passage of the Cordilleras in the winter is only attempted after the first storms are over, and the ravines filled up with snow. The passenger has his legs and thighs rolled up with sheep skins, and his feet swathed with bandages so as to exclude the snow; armed with a long pole to sound his way, and accompanied by guides carrying charcoal and provisions, he enters on this perilous and fatiguing journey, and must, at all hazards, gain every night a casucha; all who wish to pass at that season, either wait for a courier or join some other passenger, who is well accompanied. After toiling all day on foot, sometimes slipping on the hard frozen snow, and obliged to hew steps to ascend by, and at other times plunging up to the middle in the loose drift, they are obliged to pack themselves into a casucha; seated, for there is seldom room enough to lie down, and in this manner they pass the night, warming themselves by charcoal fires. The passage of the cordilleras in the winter is not so dangerous as that of the Alps; Avalanches are unknown, nor are there any glaciers formed in the Andes.

On the fourth night we slept at the foot of the steep ascent which leads over the crest of the Cordilleras, and set off at the dawn of day in order to pass over before the wind rose. At this height the wind blows with great violence from ten o'clock until evening. In the whole passage of the Cordilleras the traveller suffers from the sudden gusts of wind which are frequent and very violent.—We toiled up this ascent for four hours, passing over the loose stones, which are constantly rolling from the rocks above. Near the summit I observed two birds, of the dark grey color of the rocks, and resembling in shape the dove. They did not attempt to fly when thrown at, and merely moved their heads; the muleteers call them agacha doches (dodgers). They are always seen in pairs and may be approached within a yard before they rise.

The condor was seen hovering over the loftiest heights. This bird, of which exaggerated accounts have been given, has the head and form of the eagle, the plumage of the neck, body, and wings is raven black; a white stripe about four inches wide extends along the tip of the wings, and when the bird is sitting appears to encircle the body; a circular

fringe of white feathers ornaments the neck of the male. They are very bold, and you may approach very near. We shot two of them, one measured nine feet and three quarters from wing to wing, and the other ten feet and a half. They are generally seen in pairs, unless attracted in larger numbers by some dead animal. Their sense of smell is very acute, and they are seen flying from all parts to feast on dead cattle. They frequently carry off sheep, and when pressed by hunger descend in flocks on the plains and destroy calves and colts. In order to effect this they form a circle, enclosing their intended victim, and prevent its escape by flapping their wings; one of their number then attacks the colt or calf, fixes its talons in its back, and kills it by striking its beak into the eyes.

The country people make traps for them by placing carrion in a pen. The Condor first picks out the eyes and then devours the entrails, when it has gorged itself, it cannot fly without having a space to run and raise itself gradually. The peasants come upon it when gorged, and kill it with clubs in the pen.

The snow lies longer on the west than on the east side of these mountains. After passing the west of the Cordilleras, the descent for the space of three leagues was covered with snow. The frequent passage of mules had worn a deep path through this snow, which rose on each side fifteen feet high. On emerging from this narrow defile, the scenery wore a different aspect from that on the east side. It resembled the scenery of the Alps; spots of verdure were scattered over the loftiest mountains; small streams of water were seen trickling down the rocks and flowing along narrow valleys, giving life to a number of flowering shrubs; and the road sometimes passed along a level plain covered with moss and low grass. On these plains, the muleteers keep droves of mules, during the summer months, and remove them into the low grounds before the first fall of snow. We passed several loads of the herb of Paraguay and other articles, which had been abandoned at the commencement of the winter. The traffic of the Cordilleras continues as long as the passage is practicable, and droves of mules are sometimes overtaken by the first storms of winter. The muleteers then unload, leaving the packages in a circle, and endeavor to save themselves and mules. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the traffic of this passage of the Cordilleras, by the number of caravans which were passing at this time. I met twenty seven droves of mules, the smallest drove consisted of fifteen and the largest of fifty-five mules. As we continued to descend, the face of nature became more variegated, and beautiful, and after the first day's descent, our path wound along the banks of a rapid torrent, and was shaded by large trees.

On the second night we encamped near the custom house, a small stone building enclosed by a large court yard, where the mules are unloaded, and the goods examined. A wall extends along the valley from the river to the base of the mountain, to prevent the passage of smugglers. During the winter the custom house officers and guard retire to Santa Rosa, the first town in Chili. They had not yet returned, and we passed through the gates into a very narrow valley. There the path became very rugged, frequently ascending and descending steep projections, which extended from the mountain to the river. We passed one of the large torrents, which form the river Aconcagua, on a bridge, and encamped a league beyond it on a small level spot, within a few yards of the river, and surrounded by the most picturesque scenery imaginable. About a league before we encamped, we passed a small lake. The road continued to wind along the right bank of the river Aconcagua, until we crossed it on a frail wooden bridge; here the valley of Aconcagua opened to our view, and shortly after we saw the town of Santa Rosa, capital of the district of the same name. It is a small neat town, much resorted to in the summer, on account of the mildness and excellence of its climate. A little beyond this stands the town of San Felipe el Real de Aconcagua, the capital of the district of the same name. It is regularly built, and the streets are planted with trees, and intercepted with canals, which distribute the waters of the Aconcagua to the gardens and fields. These two districts are separated by the Aconcagua, and are bounded north by Petorca, south by Mapocho, east by Cordilleras, and west by Quillota. I did not stop in the town, but accompanied my muleteer to his father's house. On passing San Felipe el Real, we passed along one of the finest valleys in the world. The fields were all irrigated; Indian corn, wheat, barley, and the artificial grapes, were growing luxuriantly, and the road was lined with fruit trees. In passing along the lanes, formed by the enclosures of mud and hedges of thorns, we had frequently to wade through water knee deep. There are no regulations by which proprietors are obliged to lay bridges over the canals, that conduct the waters from the rivers to the field, so that the roads are often inundated, and sometimes impassable. Irrigation was practised by the Indian inhabitants of Chili, before the invasion of the Spaniards. It is perfectly understood throughout Chili, the nature of the climate rendering this mode of culture almost absolutely necessary. During the summer it never rains, and the thunder storms, so frequent on the other side of the Andes, though heard occasionally in the Cordilleras, are never known to descend into the Western valleys. Every part of Chili, which is susceptible of irrigation, whatever be the nature of its soil, pro-

duces the fruits of the earth with a luxuriance never before remarked in any part of the world. Wheat yields commonly forty and fifty times the seed, and in the valley of Aconcagua, and some other fertile spots, eighty and even one hundred fold.

On the ensuing morning I took my leave of the muleteer's family, who had given me a very favorable idea of the people of their class in Chili. Our party were mounted on fine fat horses, and felt exhilarated at exchanging the slow heavy pace of the mules, for gay, fine Chilean horses. The breed of horses in this country are the finest in South America. The Chilean horses are sent into Peru, and even across the continent to Buenos Ayres, and thence to the Brazils. They are active and vigorous, and capable of enduring great fatigue; their heads well proportioned, flat and bony, the ears small and pointed, the neck short and thick, the body stout, and the legs closely jointed. The most esteemed do not move their tails, either to brush away the flies or when the rider strikes them with the spur. The jockies of Chili reverse our method, and sometimes cut the sinews so as to make the tail lie close. They stand generally fifteen hands, but I have seen them measure from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands. They are trained to start instantly into full speed, stop suddenly, and wheel on their haunches. They are trained likewise to stand when the rider dismounts, and they will remain on the same spot for hours champing their bit. The people of the country are all good horsemen, and I have seen them urge a horse full speed down a steep hill covered with wood. We passed over two lofty hills, and after riding six hours, entered the village of Colina, where there are mineral baths, much frequented by the inhabitants of Santiago. Here we passed the siesta. In the afternoon we travelled along a flat well cultivated country, and after riding four leagues entered the eastern suburb of Santiago, called the Canadilla. The houses are low, but well built, and there appeared a great throng of business. We entered Santiago by a magnificent bridge, and every thing wore the appearance of a large and flourishing town.

BATTLE OF COGEDA.

We lately published a paragraph announcing that the patriot army of Venezuela had gained a distinguished victory over the royal army on the plains of Cogeda; and that general Paez had killed the Spanish general La Torre with his own hand. The following extract of an official bulletin, dated at Venezuela, the 13th of May, detailing the particulars of the action, will be read with interest. It appears that it was the Spanish general Correa and not La Torre, who was killed in the action. The latter however, received two severe wounds, and his recovery was considered doubtful.

"The head quarters were established at St. Jose de Tisnados, on the 13th of April, to await the concentration of all the corps of the army, who were at that time acting with success at St. Francisco de Tisnados and Barbacoas, which the Spaniards had, without effect, attempted to put in insurrection against the independent army. On the 13th, general Cedeno moved with his division by the route of Pao, and on the 7th a column of cavalry, under general Suarez, and 300 caibases, who encamped at Ricon de los Toros, were surprised and dispersed by the royalist commander, Lopez, who fell in this affair, with a great part of his troops. General Cedeno, at the head of 1500 men, returned to Calabozo. The enemy, inflated by this momentary success, resolved to march in search of general Paez, and for this purpose embodied the garrisons of the places, and the militia which had been marched from Caracas. All for the commander of the royal brigadier La Torre appeared on the plain of Cogeda on the 2d of May, where our troops were waiting to receive them.

"They soon came to a close and sanguinary conflict, in which the Spaniards were soon taught a false lesson, by the superiority of our cavalry. The enemy's order of battle was in three columns, of which the centre was infantry, and the wings cavalry. Our force was drawn up into two lines, our infantry in the centre, under general Angoitengu; lieutenant colonel Mendoz had the command of the right wing, composed of cavalry; and colonel Irujo that of the left, also composed of cavalry; the second line as a reserve, under colonel Rangel.

"As soon as they had approached to such a distance as was adapted to our plan of action, our line received the order to charge consecutively; and the effect was, that the whole of the enemy's columns in action, and a considerable part of his infantry, were cut to pieces. A body of cavalry of the enemy had remained in a wood, and these, owing to some want of information, were suffered by our reserve to escape. The field of battle was in a few moments covered with 1000 dead, and a great quantity of arms and stores of every department of the military establishment, and a great number of prisoners fell into our hands.

"Brigadier Correa, chief of the general staff; colonel Gonzalez Velaz, commanding the regiment of Castile, with several other Spanish officers of rank, fell on the field of battle. The royal general and chief, La Torre, received two wounds. All the chiefs of the dragons of the Union, these of the hussars, and the leaders of the king bit the dust.

"Our loss, though not very great, however, and to be regretted, inasmuch as we have been unable to follow up our victory by the occupation of Valencia, which the broken down state of our horses from severe service would not admit us to undertake.

"The division of General Cedeno keeps in tranquillity the plains of Calabozo.

"The Spaniards, strong in infantry, cover the defiles of the mountains, while our superiority in cavalry, commands all the plains and interior of Venezuela; they have lost their generals in chief and principal officers of rank; almost all the European troops, and about 300 of the troops raised here, with all their magazines, provisions and equipment for cavalry, have fallen into our hands.

"On our side we have suffered heavy losses, better than 1000 infantry and 500 cavalry, a considerable quantity of our arms and ammunition destroyed and unseizable, and many gallant officers.

FRANCISCO DE SANTANDER, Second of the general staff, Head Quarters, St. Fernando.

The following is an extract from the

latest Bulletin of the Venezuelan army. It is dated at "Head Quarters, at St. Thomas of Augusta, the 16th of June." "The brilliant action at Cogeda, and the difficult march performed by the division of general Paez, induced him to move for the banks of the Apure, to recruit and refresh his cavalry. The royal brigadier Morales, who had taken command of the division of colonel Lopez, and augmented his corps with the troops at Villa de Cura, penetrated on the plains of Calabozo as far as Guayabal. On the 27th, the guard of honor of general Paez was ordered to attack the royal force, which he accomplished with the most decided success, on the morning of the 28th, surprising him in his camp, killing 300, taking a great number of prisoners, horses, and the whole of their equipment; Morales, with a few followers, fled as far as Sombreno, not thinking himself safe till he should reach Calabozo.

"On the 18th, general Marino has been in possession of Caricao, which he took, with the garrison of 250 men; this was accomplished by the vanguard alone under colonel Montez; besides which, 240 prisoners, 150 mules, ammunition and military stores fell into our hands at Caricao.

"On the 24th, an action took place in the village of Callesano, with the enemy's force which covered Guella and Carapiano, which were 400 strong, and had attempted to flank the division of general Paez, touching Cumana; they were completely routed, leaving on the ground their arms.

"On the morning of the 30th, the garrison made a sortie upon the besiegers, and a severe conflict took place which lasted five hours; the ammunition of general Hernandez was at length expended, and he fell back upon Cumana, with a view to recruit and refresh his forces; he should have obtained the necessary supplies. The loss of the besieged was considerable in killed and wounded."

"The chief of the staff, CARLO SUBLETTE."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

English papers have been received at New York, to the 18th of July. The queen of England has relapsed, and her demise was expected. Parliament, in that event, would be assembled. The harvest prospect in Europe, except in Sweden, were good. The duchess of Parma, Napoleon's wife, holds her regular courts at Parma, and receives ministers; while Napoleon himself remains a prisoner at St. Helena, and has lately declared that he will not notice the English letters respecting him, and that the king of England alone is entitled to treat him as an equal! Lucien Bonaparte had recently entered Rome as a senator in splendid style. The Spanish convoy with troops, destined to Lima, had put into Tenerife; one of the frigates was condemned as unseaworthy; a scarcity of provisions produced great dissatisfaction in the fleet; the finances of Spain were in so deplorable a condition, that proper supplies had not been furnished, and in consequence the Governor of Tenerife had levied a contribution of 120,000 dollars on the inhabitants, who were themselves in a state of scarcity and distress. This armament will prove of little advantage to the royalists in Peru or Chili, if it should ever reach there; the victory of Maipu has probably decided the final fate of those provinces. The patriots have a stout fleet in the Pacific, which may prevent the Spanish squadron from reaching its destination. England, in the genuine spirit of colonial and commercial aggrandizement, is stated on the continent to be negotiating for a port in the Baltic. Spain has opened the ports of Santander, Coruna, Cadiz, and Alicante, as places of entrepot for foreign trade. Sir Robert Wilson has been elected to parliament. Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the system of schools called by his name, has arrived in New York. Despatches from Mr. Erving, our minister at Madrid, have also been received. It was reported at Lisbon that a Spanish convoy had arrived at Cadiz from Havana, with ten millions of dollars. The patriot privateers continue to annoy Spanish commerce, even in the European seas.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

We particularly invite the attention of the people of the west to the address of the Trustees of Transylvania University, published in this Gazette. It concisely exhibits the new organization and arrangements of the University, and the advantages it now offers for the complete education of the youth of the south and west. While Virginia and other Atlantic states are engaged in making liberal and ample provision for the establishment of academies, colleges and universities, it is devoutly to be hoped that the western people will cordially and unitedly cherish and support every institution, adapted, as Transylvania University is, to confer on their sons all the benefits of English and classical learning.

"MARYLAND CENSOR."

A spirited republican newspaper, called the "Maryland Censor," and published weekly by Mr. W. F. REDDING, has been established in Baltimore. From our knowledge of the publisher, and the specimen of talent and correct principles displayed in the first and second numbers, we think that the Censor will prove an acquisition to the republicans of Maryland. We have one hope to express to the publisher, and that is that he will not, in imitation of too many professed republican journals, permit his paper to be made a vehicle of servility and passive obedience to the powers that be. An editor best consults his own reputation and the public interest, by supporting good and censuring bad measures. When the administration deserve praise, they should receive it from every honest man; when they act unwisely, their conduct should be freely censured.

FROM THE ALLIANCE AGENT.

The electioneering campaign in England furnishes examples of mobocracy unpropounded in any other country. The contest is not that of an intelligent

high minded people, seeking the best talents and the greatest public virtue to represent them in parliament. It is rather a contest among the aristocratic candidates, striving which shall lavish most money in feasting and riot, and in gaining supporters by these means rather than by their merit. The whole weight of ministerial influence is of course exercised on this occasion. It seems to be customary for the contending candidates to keep open houses for their adherents during the three days of the election, and often for some time preceding to harangue the mob with the most fulsome flattery, and making great professions of patriotism. It has in many instances happened that the opposite parties, half inebriated, and headed by their noble leaders, have gone to the extent of making open war upon each other, and some lives lost in these encounters. Such scenes as are exhibited at British elections would be disgusting and a reproach to the people of this country. And yet, the noble lord Selkirk some few years ago, wrote a letter home, which was published in the British gazettes, in which our elections were depicted in very frightful colors. The late elections in "the fast anchored isle" would furnish his lordship abundant materials for descending on the abuse of popular suffrage.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. "ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS"—EXTINGUISHMENT OF PARTY SPIRIT.

From the *Free Republican* of this morning. "THE CHARGE to which we allude is one which cannot fall of carrying conviction to every unprejudiced mind, that the party now prostrate in the state, are capable of resorting to any means, no matter how dishonorable, despicable and disgusting, to effect their object of once more banqueting on the leaves and fishes."

The above modest denunciation shows conclusively the federal disposition for the 'amalgamation of parties,' and how far a spirit of conciliation may be calculated upon from the dominant party in Maryland. The character of the ruling minority in this state has been fully exemplified; and the proceedings of the legislature, have met with the just reproof even of the Federal Gazette, the Speaker of the house of delegates, and others who stand marshalled in the same ranks. What they cannot gain by the delusive and hypocritical cant of conciliation, they are determined to effect through the virtue of the rotten borough system, whereby the voice of the sovereign people is stifled, and these tenants at will ensure their ascendancy. Do they accuse the republicans of being capable of resorting to "dishonorable, despicable and disgusting means?" Let them look at home, and they will see, as the leaders of that party well know, that it is only through such means that they were enabled to hold the reins of power. The republicans merely ask a fair and unbiased expression of the voice of the people; when this is granted, they fear not the result; but even as it is, the strength of democracy, restricted and in a measure paralyzed, shall ere long crush the hydra of injustice, and tear down those barriers which have obstructed the legitimate expression of the will of the people.

THE SEA SERPENT ATTACKED.

Boston, Aug. 21. The report this morning respecting the Sea Serpent is, that a boat, with 14 men on board which went in pursuit of him, has fallen in with him—and the commander threw a harpoon into him, to which empty casks were connected by a chain—that the water immediately became discolored by the blood from the wound; and the monster darted off, carrying with him all the apparatus, which is intended to destroy him, and be a buoy to his remains. If we have misunderstood no part of this report, there is certainly now great reason to expect the body of this great mammoth of the deep will soon be on shore for exhibition, to remove all doubts and satisfy curiosity.

"Squam river, Aug. 20th, 12 o'clock.—After several unsuccessful attempts, we have at length succeeded to this strange thing called the Sea Serpent. We struck him fairly, but the harpoon soon drew out. He has not been seen since, and I fear the wound he has received will make him more cautious how he approaches these shores. Since my last, yesterday, we have been constantly in pursuit of him by day; he always keeps a proper distance from us, to prevent our striking him. But a few hours since, I thought we were sure of him, for I have the harpoon into him as fairly as ever a whale was struck; he took from us about twenty fathoms of warp before we could wind the boat, with as much swiftness as a whale. We had but a short ride when we were all loose from him, to our sore disappointment."

RICHARD RICH.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5. Arrived at Shippingport on Tuesday last, the steam boat Kentucky, Bosworth master, from New Orleans, consigned to James Pryor & Co.—The Kentucky left New Orleans the 23d July with full freight and a number of passengers, and brought to this place 12,000 dollars in specie.

FROM THE CHILLICOTHE SUPPORTER.

DEATH OF COL. DANIEL BOON. As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boon's settlement on the Missouri, that early in last month colonel Boon rode to a deer lick, and seated himself within a blind raised to conceal him from the game. That while sitting thus concealed, with his old rusty rifle in his hand, pointed towards the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breeze of his gun, his rifle cocked, his finger on the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking along the barrel through the sights—in this position, without struggle or motion, and of course without pain, he breathed out his last. DIED, on Friday, the 23th ultimo, CHARLES WILKINS, Esq. Recorder of the city of Pittsburgh, in the 34th year of his age.

MARRIED.

On Monday, August 31, Mr. JOHN T. HARRIS, to Miss MARY RICE, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Rice of this county.

THEATRE.
TOMORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, Will be presented Mr. Dimond's admired play, interspersed with Music, called
THE FOUNDLING
Of the Forest.
End of the Play, Mr. Lewis will sing a favorite SONG.
To which will be added, a Farce called PERPLEXITY, OR
TIT FOR TAT.
For particulars, see BILLS of the Day.
PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT A QUARTER PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Shakespeare's tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD is in rehearsal
Sept. 11-12

AUCTION.
To-morrow, Sept. 12, At 10 o'clock, At Shreve & Combs's Auction Rooms, WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, 10 Bales of HUNTSVILLE COTTON. 4 Do Tennessee ditto
ALSO—AN ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods, Consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Coatings, Vestings, Irish Linens, Cotton Cambricks, Gloves, Stockings, Ladies' Hoots, &c. &c. Also—Ready made Coats, Waistcoats and Pantalons, suitable for young men and boys. Also—Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Jewelry and Watches.
SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Comm'n. Merch'ts. Lexington, Sept. 11, 1818-19

SALE POSTPONED.
The Sale of the NINE LOTS of LAND, and together with the SALT PETRE CAVES, situated in Montgomery county, advertised for sale on Wednesday week last, is postponed until Monday, the 25th September inst. when they will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Comm'n. Merch'ts. Lexington, Sept. 11-12

On Wednesday, the 23d inst.
WILL BE Sold at the Auction Rooms of SHREVE & COMBS, at 10 o'clock, AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Consisting of Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c. on a liberal credit, for approved negotiable notes.
SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Comm'n. Merch'ts. Sept. 11-12

SALES AT AUCTION.
By DANIEL BRADFORD.
TO-MORROW MORNING, At 9 o'clock, 1 Large strong draught Mare, 6 Kegs best Chewing Tobacco, Dry Goods, Plated Candlesticks, House Furniture, &c. &c.
Sept. 11-12

JOHN BRYAN & SON,
Saddlers and Military Accoutrement Makers, GRATEFUL for the very distinguished patronage which they have heretofore received from their customers and friends, wish to inform them and the public in general that they have just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY, and have on hand a choice collection of Materials generally. From their unremitting attention to business, with the aid of some of the best workmen, they feel confident of rendering ample satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, Ladies and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Housings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Braddon, Portsmouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with spring bars; likewise a handsome assortment of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valises; Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters; Cartouch-boxes; Sword Belts; Waggon and Cart Harness, &c.

BRYAN'S
Patent Elastic Saddles, MADE AS USUAL.
As to the superior ease and quality of those saddles, (when made by competent workmen) reference can be had to a number of gentlemen in this place, who have them in use.—Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those cities, counties, and territories, which they are already sold for.
June 5-17

E. Parmy,
DENTIST, DESIRES leave to inform his friends and the citizens of Lexington, that he intends to take a final leave of this place on or about the 20th instant. Those who may have occasion for his professional services, will please apply previous to that date at his lodgings, at the corner of Main and Upper streets.
Lexington, Sept. 11-12

Will be Sold,
On the premises, to the highest bidder, On the 15th day of October next, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, the LOT OF GROUND, and its improvements, on the corner of Upper and Second streets, late the property of John G. Johnson, deceased. The improvements are a good brick dwelling house, two stories high, and various out houses, also of brick, forming an elegant residence for a family.
Terms of Sale are twelve months credit, by giving bond and good security. The commissioners are authorized to make a sufficient title as soon as the money is paid.
STEPHEN CHIPLEY, MATTHEW KENNEDY, Adm'rs JOHN M. MCALLA, Lexington, Sept. 11-12

Blank Deeds
FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."

For Sale,
A FEW SHARES in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington. Apply at this office.
Sept. 11-31

Transylvania University.
THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, to have the satisfaction to inform the public that the next session will commence on the first Monday in November ensuing, with very enlarged means of extending the usefulness of the institution.
In addition to the former buildings, appertaining to the University, a very large and commodious edifice has just been finished, in the most substantial and comfortable manner, which contains, besides a chapel and the necessary apartments for the exercises and lectures, thirty airy, warm, and well lighted rooms. The space afforded, have enabled the Trustees to establish a Refectory, which will be opened for the accommodation of the students, at the beginning of the next session. One hundred students may be thus provided with board and lodging within the walls of the University, and excellent board and lodging may be procured in the town, in private families, to be approved by the Faculty, for any greater number of the students that may apply for admission in the University. The Refectory and lodging rooms will be under the immediate direction of a Steward, and will be governed by such rules as shall have been adopted by the Trustees, and the Faculty, to ensure good discipline, regularity, and the maintenance of order. The object of pecuniary advantage to the University not having entered into the views of the Trustees, but the Refectory being established solely for the accommodation of students, the expenses to which it may give rise will be justly apportioned among them, and such of the professors and tutors as may reside with them, the students are to furnish their own lodging rooms, conformably to the practices of other colleges, and, where two or more occupy the same room, the expense of furniture will be equally divided between them.
The high reputation of the President and of the professors and instructors, whom the Trustees have engaged and have made arrangements to engage, they are persuaded, entitles the Faculty to the greatest confidence. The wants and the wishes of the community require, that this University shall be placed in a condition to afford as good education as is given at other colleges in the United States, and thus to enable parents and guardians to avoid the heavy expense, and the long and distant separation from their children and wards, incident to remote institutions. To satisfy, in this respect, the just hopes of the public, has been the constant and earnest aim of the Trustees, and they will be greatly disappointed if their sanguine expectations, from the arrangements which have been made, should not be realized. The philosophical apparatus, belonging to the University, already complete, is intended to be shortly increased, and the Trustees confidently hope that the munificence of the Legislature of Kentucky, whose guardian care has so often been extended to the University, will enable them to make large additions to the small but choice collection of books which now constitutes the library, as well as to supply any further means, suggested by experience, of improving and expanding the useful capacities of the institution.
The system of study and instruction which the Trustees have adopted, has been formed after the best models in the United States, and with the view to the substitution of a solid, useful and comprehensive scheme of education, to that superficial plan which is too often followed. Accordingly, the students are divided into four classes, comprising a total period of four years' study, and assigning one year's continuance in each of the classes. To obtain admission into the first, or Freshman class, the applicant must have a good knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar,—of Virgil—the select orations of Cicero—Sallust—Greek Testament—Collectanea Graeca Minora—Clark's or Marr's Introduction to the making of Latin—to be able to translate English into Latin—understand common Arithmetic—have studied ancient and modern Geography—and must possess a good moral character. But any student who is found, on examination by the Faculty, to be duly qualified for either of the higher classes, will be allowed to enter such higher class by paying, unless he comes from another college, (in which case the requisition will not be made) the tuition fees of the previous year or class. For the accommodation of those who may not be prepared to enter either of the classes, a Grammar School, under the immediate direction of the Professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessary to prepare the student to enter the Freshman class. The students of the Grammar School will also be, as others are, allowed the benefit of the Commons Hall.
As there may be persons who have not, and may not be able to acquire a knowledge of the dead languages, but who may nevertheless be desirous of attending the lectures, provision is made that any such persons may be allowed to attend them accordingly, as irregular students; but they cannot obtain the testimonials of thorough education, which are conferred only upon those who have passed through the prescribed course of study.
The Trustees believe they may safely state, that, exclusive of clothing and pocket money, respecting which the prudence of judicious parents and guardians will make the proper suggestions, the whole expense of those who live in Commons will not exceed \$175, the college year. It will be somewhat greater to those who board in private houses. The price of tuition in the classes is \$40 per annum, and \$30 in the Grammar School. Bond and surety, resident in Lexington, as is customary in other colleges, will be required of parents and guardians for the regular payment of college charges; or, at their option, in lieu of such bond and surety, \$50 in advance, \$50 on the first day of January, and \$50 on the first day of April, may be paid for those students who live in Commons, to be accounted for by the University; and one third of the tuition money in advance, one third on the first day of January, and the remaining third on the first of April, for those students who board out of the University.
Lexington is situated in a high, dry, and gently waving plain, extending many miles around it, the basis of which is a mass of limestone. It is distant from any large stream of water, and there are no local causes of disease in or near it. The country round about it is one of the most fertile in the United States, furnishing cheaply, in great abundance, provisions of all kinds. No place is better supplied with pure and excellent water. It is perfectly free from any endemic disease, and no other town in the United States is believed to exceed it in healthfulness. The buildings of the University are erected on one of the most elevated and eligible positions in the town.
The Trustees cannot conclude this notice, without respectfully expressing an anxious hope, that the enlightened public will contribute, by liberal patronage, to enable the Transylvania University to send forth accomplished young men, of finished and comprehensive education, forming useful ornaments of society, and able and intelligent servants of the state.
By order of the Board of Trustees, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman. Lexington, (Ky.) Aug. 18, 1818-19, 11-18

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit:

Tens, coffee, chocolate
Loaf, lump and brown sugars
Spices of every description
Raisins, figs, peaches and rice
Mustard
Starch, rappee and mockabau snuffs
Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle
Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits
French and peach brandy, and whiskey
Spanish and common cigars
Tobacco, also McQuinn's do
Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings
Codfish, by the barrel

Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Signs.

We still continue to carry on View and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

DOWLING & GRANT.

July 17—tf

SMITH & TODD.

Exclusive of their general assortment of GROCERIES, lately received by the steam boats *John and Gov. Shelby*, ARE NOW RECEIVING,

By the steam boat *Venustus* and *Independence*, FIFTY Hhds. best ORLEANS SUGAR
20 bbls. ditto
3 boxes Havana ditto
40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE
5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS
15 bbls. MOUTON'S COGNAC
4 boxes BRIMSTONE
9 boxes TIN PLATES
5 bags ALSPICE
8 bags PEPPER
6 qr. casks London Port. Tenerife WINE
1000 lbs. LOGWOOD
20 half bbls. MACKAREL
20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING
25 boxes LARDERS, first quality
20 boxes best CLARET WINE.

All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the east and—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only.

Lexington, June 19, 1818—tf

New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT J. GATEWOOD

HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING, At his Store in Lexington, AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market.

Lexington, July 10, 1818—tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

HAVE ON HAND, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE.

GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.

Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

All of which will be sold on the best terms.

Lexington, Feb. 21—tf

HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO.

ARE OPENING A GROCERY STORE, In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.

Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR.

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, CORN MEAL & BRAN, FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE, Salt, Pepper, Spices, Cheese, Raisins, Almonds, Spanish and Common Cigars, Chewing Tobacco & A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES, Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—tf

NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchard, Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the approaching season; which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Turkey, Brussels and Stairs Carpeting, A few sets Surveyors' best instruments, New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.

Lexington, May 15—tf

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23—tf

William W. Howell & Co.

No 167 Market street, Philadelphia.

HAVE just received by the Ships *Janet*, *Di-* do and *Hibernia*, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE;

Consisting of Cutlery, Brass Ware, Locks of all kinds, Buttons, Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c.

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or the usual credit.

July 11, 1818. Aug. 7—6t

LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA, A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND WHITE CHIP BONNETS.

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable connections, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10—tf

GROCERIES.

Smith and Todd, Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat *Governor Shelby*, A fresh assortment of the various articles IN THE GROCERY LINE.

WHICH they offer at low prices to wholesale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best quality.

May 29—tf

REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co. HAVE removed from Short street, to that large and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States—where they have on hand a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance.

And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced prices.

Lexington, April 17, 1818—tf

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.

Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—tf

SHREVE & COMBS,

HAVE IN STORE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WRITING PAPER,

Of different qualities, which they will sell on liberal terms, both as to price and payment.

Having made arrangement with a Paper Manufacturer, will have constantly on hand a supply of the above articles, together with

Printing Paper, Bonnet and Book Boards.

Orders from a distance will be punctually complied with.

June 26—tf

Tammany Mills.

THE highest prices may always be had at the Tammany Mills for WHEAT, and WOOD, in notes of the United States' Bank, or of the Bank of Kentucky, or of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Lexington. Merchants will be supplied with FLOUR, to sell in the neighboring towns, or for exportation, on favorable terms.

JOHN & THOS. P. HART,

Jordan's Row.

Lexington, Aug. 28, 1818—tf

Pleasure Hack.

MARNIX VIRDEN, (NEAR DOCT. HESTON & CO'S STEAM MILL,) respectfully informs the citizens of this town, and its vicinity, that he has in complete readiness a comfortable, safe, and easy going pleasure HACK, for the conveyance of ladies and gentlemen on any expedition not exceeding two weeks. He hopes from his strict attention, known care, and moral deportment, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Lexington, Aug. 23, 1818—3t

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will re-open a Dancing Academy, at his late Room, so soon as a sufficient number of pupils are obtained, when he proposes teaching the Art of Dancing in all its various branches, with new sets of cotillions.

All persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make application to John Darrac, or to Chas. Wickliffe, and enter their names.

An EVENING SCHOOL will also be opened for Young Gentlemen.

The number of lessons and terms as heretofore. For further particulars, apply to John Darrac, at Charles Wickliffe's inn.

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1818—4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell several valuable tracts of LAND, in Logan county—one on Red river, containing about

1000 Acres

Of heavy timbered land, the soil equal to any on the river; the improvements about sixty acres cleared, dwelling house and other necessary houses, and the best Saw Mill, and scite and abundance of water at all seasons of the year: twenty-five dollars' worth of plank and scantling can be sawed in a day, and a demand for more than can be sawed; the mill house is calculated for two saws, and very little additional labor will keep them running—say one sawer more, from thirty to fifty dollars' worth might then be saved in a day. Three other tracts in the same neighborhood, of good harts, timber and water, two of which are improved, the third not improved, but is one of the best barren tracts in the county, containing about 400 acres, and known by the name of the Long Spring Tract. One tract of 400 acres, near the road from Russellville to Hopkinsville; on this tract there is a large Distillery, Horse Mill, and convenient houses, good water, good barns, and a plenty of timber.

I will sell likewise a large connection of tracts on Whippoorwill, containing between 3000 and 6000 acres. This connection will bear dividing into many parts, having plenty of wood and water in every part, and is in the best part of the county for raising stock—the barren range is extensive and excellent, and the land itself better suited to grass than any in the county: elegant stock farms might here be made.

JOHN WASHINGTON.

Logan county, July 28—(Sept. 4—7t)

ALLUVION MILLS AND BAKE HOUSE.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, doing very handsome work. Any quantity of Flour of the first quality, may be had at any time, by the barrel or small quantity.

Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$6
Fine do do 5 25
Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50
Shorts, per bushel, 0 17
Bran, per ditto, 0 12 1/2

THE BAKING BUSINESS.

Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

April 3—tf

GEO. TROTTER & SON,

HAVE just received and are now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell unusually low for Cash.

Included in the assortment are

Canton Crapes, Irish Licens, Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, Monroe Shoes & Bootes for Ladies, Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions. And a complete assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA.

Lex. July 24—tf

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

April 10—tf

N. Porter & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND PATENTED TIN WARE,

HAVE ON HAND, and will keep constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of articles in their line, together with a regular supply of assorted PATENTED WARE, from their factory in Philadelphia. Merchants and others who have been in the habit of going east for the above articles, will find it to their interest to call—Also,

For sale, a few of ROGERS' PATENT BALANCES, with a variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Upper street, between Main and Water streets.

Lexington, June 19, 1818—tf

Ginseng, Bear and Otter SKINS WANTED.

THE highest price will be paid in Cash, for Ginseng, Bear and Otter Skins. Apply to

S. & G. TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, August 7—9t

JAMES M. PIKE

IN AGAIN AT HIS POST,

READY and anxious to attend to the respectful commands of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, in the various duties of his profession—Having removed his family to this country with an idea of becoming a permanent resident, he is determined, (if strict attention, prompt obedience, and a faithful execution of their orders are the necessary requisites) to merit their patronage, being already satisfied, that with this community merit goes not unrewarded. He has lately added to his small stock of FANCY GOODS,

An elegant Assortment of

Tortoise Shell Combs, comprising the Tucking, of various sizes, Long and Side, both ornamented and plain—a few very handsome Toilette Boxes—Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Cologne Water, Antique Oil of various perfumes; a few fancy Soaps, of the Orange, Rose, Vanilla, Jasmine, Boquet, Ambre and Gilet perfumes; Wash Balls, Transparent, Liquid, and Windsor Soap; the Italian refined Black Led Pencils, by the dozen or single; gilt Head Brushes; plain do. and Cloth; Rogers' patent pocket Fire Works, Canton Phonos do. Ivory and Pocket Combs; monocles, Wallets; Silk Purges; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Razors and Razor Straps; Scissors; Tooth Brushes; Court Plaister, &c.

Left of the old Stock—a few elegant CLASSES, Cornelian, Mock Pearl, Jet and Gilt, together with Gilt Hooks and Eyes; Mock Pearl Beads, for children, &c. Gentlemen's Crop Wigs, Ladies' Bandeaux, Tiaras, Chusters and Prizettes, made on the shortest notice.

First quality of SPANISH CIGARS, constantly kept for retail.

Lexington, June 19—tf

PIANOS.

SHREVE & COMBS,

HAVE for Sale, Superb PIANOS, entirely new, built by Evenden from London.

1 Second hand do. built by Longman & Broderip, of London.

1 Superb Grecian SOFA; 1 elegant SIDEBOARD.

2 very neat SIDEBOARDS; Marble WASHSTANDS.

4th proof COGNAC BRANDY, by the cask.

SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers and Com. Merchants.

July 24—tf

W. CONNELL & CO.

Corner of Main-Cross and Water Streets, HAVE FOR SALE,

30 BBLs. MACKAREL, superior quality

15 BOXES DRY CODFISH

30 BBLs. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,

Wholesale and Retail.

RAISINS, by the Pound or Box

A few barrels Superfine FLOUR

COFFEE, by the bbl. or lb.

15 bbls. PEACOCK NUTS

SCOTCH HERRINGS by the box or otherwise.

30 doz. very Superior Madeira Wine in Bottles.

An assortment of LIQUORS AND SPIRITS,

Imported and Domestic.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash.

Lex. June 19—13t

Genuine Spanish Segars,

AND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail. Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

FOR RENT, OR SALE,

A VALUABLE three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, near the centre of business, in Main street, Lexington. For further particulars, enquire of the printer.

July 10, 1818—13t

Bills of Exchange,

ON the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington.

E. SALOMON, Cashier.

June 26—tf

WANTED,

TWO or 3 Apprentices to the Cabinet Making business. Enquire of C. B. MELWEE.

On Main-street, next door to Main-Cross street, where orders will be thankfully received and executed in the neatest manner.

July 31—tf

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

JAMES M. PIKE

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

In addition to articles mentioned in the other page,

Rose Violette Jasmin Honey True Rose Lavender Cologne

Orange Bergamot Pink Jasmin Mille Fleur

Gold and Silver Span Gold Foil (gles) Silver Cord

Elegant Fans Silver Penicil-Cases Gold Seals

Cornelian Vest buttons Reticule Clasps, elegant, at \$2 50.

Tortoise Shell Pocket Combs

Conversation Cards Pocket Books

Fancy Sand, in boxes Boxes of Paints

Superior Violin Strings

A number of Toys, &c.

ALSO,

One Superb TOILETTE BOX, of excellent workmanship, at \$10

One superb WORK BOX, of super-excellent workmanship, at \$25.

Elegant FRENCH ENGRAVINGS, different subjects

A few thousand IMPERIAL CIGARS.

ALL OF WHICH Will be sold at a very moderate advance.

Lexington, Aug. 7, 1818—tf

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A COUNTRY Seat entirely new, with five Acres of Ground advantageously situated in the neighborhood of Lexington. Terms one third in cash, and the balance payable in one and two years.

SHREVE & COMBS,

Auctioneers and Com. Merchants.

Lex. July 24—tf

Blacksmith's Shop.

ROBLEY BLUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP in Water street, near the residence of doctor Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market-House—where he has every convenience and facility to enable him to execute his work in the neatest and best manner.

Every description of IRON WORK, HORSE SHOING, &c. &c. done at the shortest notice.

Lexington, April 17, 1818—tf

For Sale,

TWO likely NEGRO GIRLS, 10 or 12 years of age. For reference, enquire at this office.

Lexington, Aug. 28—3t

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned not to take or trade for my note, given to John Robinson, for \$25, due thirty days after its date, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

Aug. 28, 1818—5t

Samuel Rankin, Jun.

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and old stand to the shop on Main street, (next door below the Farmers & Mechanics Bank,) lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Owens—where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. By a careful attention, and the elegance and durability of his work, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Lexington, August 28—3t

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

A Stray.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Fayette county, on Clay's road, one mile from the Republican Meeting-House, about the last of July, a BAY HORSE, 15 1/2 hands high, a bald face, the off hind foot white, the other has the hoof split, some saddle spots, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner can have him by paying for this advertisement, on application to me.

LITTLETON JETER.

September 4, 1818—3t

SHREVE & COMBS,

HAVE on consignment a large quantity of BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by the Barrel or Hogshead for Cash or short credit.

Lexington, Sept. 4—tf

Masonic Diplomas,

Constables' Blanks,

Blank Deeds,

&c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retailer or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, HARD-WARE, SATINETTS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13—tf